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Column One by David Courtney

WHATEVER may be the rights and wrongs of a punitive operation of a neighbour's armed forces in the own territory, the affair cannot be described as an internal matter. The operation should be prepared for external interest, presumably anticipated external criticism and is, or should be prepared for external rebuke. Those who bear responsibility for the operation are one may take it, realistic. But it is hardly realistic to fail to take into account the repercussions its practice inevitably creates.

WE may be fairly sure that the realism of those responsible for the action against Egyptian military forces in Gaza on February 28 did take these likely repercussions into account. It is odd, therefore, to receive from public men in this country, indigenous response to the comments on Gaza which have been made abroad, especially in Britain. We are told, for example, that "The Times" and the B.C.C. weighted their comments against Israel unfairly. In contrast, the Times' view is that this weighted comment was the result of briefings from the Foreign Office. In fact, of course, the B.C.C.'s reports were straight news reports. The accounts of what happened in Gaza as they appeared in "The Times" were the accounts of that newspaper's correspondents and of those containing more about the events in Gaza than about the provocations which may have led up to those events, that is simply because the events were conspicuous, by responsible reckoning dangerous, and by the facts of geography could only be reported adequately from a single direction. From those accounts are open to argument, but not the good faith of those making the deductions.

IT is perhaps not surprising that Israelis should lose their patience with their neighbours. Along their frontiers they have been pricked and goaded for some time now. Economic boycotts and blockades have added intolerable substance to Arab expressions of hostility. But it is idle to suppose that the West is ignorant of, or indifferent to, these irritations, embarrassments and alarms. And it would certainly seem unfortunate to add to the sides of the critics of Israel by giving them the impression that the world outside and particularly the United States and Britain are conspiratorially bent upon "weighting" the scales against Israel.

IN fact, a great deal of British and American comment on the Gaza incident, especially in the more responsible newspapers, has been cautious and not without understanding of the provocations which led to the incident. As for official western condemnation, for official western condemnation did anyone in his senses expect official approval? There has been a tendency to scoff at British statements to the effect that Gaza had made it impossible to bring about some form of settlement between Israel and Egypt. But it has been suggested that there was never the slightest attempt to bring about such a settlement anyway. In fact of course, there have been such attempts. It is true that they were not successful and perhaps could not have been. But it is almost a fact that Israel has provided the West with a wonderful excuse for any failure on its part to go on trying?

ONE hopes that that is not the attitude the West will take. For if Gaza has made a settlement with Egypt more difficult, it has also emphasized that a settlement of one kind or another — at any rate, some Western action to stabilize this area — is essential. It is probable that the Security Council will be required to know that need in view rather than merely the need to condemn an action which is the product of a situation bound to produce such actions. But that being so, it seems a pity to look for hostility and conspiracy where there is no hostility and where the objective is objective to the point of prejudice.

Jerusalem, March 11.

20,000 Vietnam Troops in Action Against Rebels

USSR Frees Kolkhozes From Central Planning

LONDON, Thursday (Reuters). — The Soviet Union today freed collective farms from centralized control in a new agricultural programme designed to make good "serious mistakes" in the past by government departments.

The First Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, is the man responsible for a lengthy decree on agriculture issued yesterday by Moscow Radio in the name of the Party and Government.

In Paris the evening newspaper "France Soir" reported from Saigon that the Vietnamese Government had thrown 20,000 regular army into a war against dissident religious sects. It headlined the report: "Beginning of civil war in Vietnam."

Simultaneously, it was reported that two representatives of the Binh Xuyen and Hoa Hao sects had flown to France to appeal to the European Economic Community to return to Saigon and take over the leadership of the government from Diem.

Powerful elements in the three most important Vietnamese sects had joined in a coalition to oust Diem from power before his puts into operation a series of important reforms which would bring into their ancient privileges and prerogatives.

The uprising south of the Mekong river by 10,000 followers of Ba Cut, a leader of the dissident group of the Hoa Hao Buddhist sect, had already resulted in 200 government troops killed or wounded in an ambush recently. (UP, Reuters)

French Senate Moves Toward Ratification

PARIS, Thursday. — The Government scored an ugly victory today in its campaign for speedy ratification of the Paris agreements. After listening to Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay, the Senate (Upper House) Foreign Affairs Committee of the National Assembly refused to give priority consideration to a motion to hold up ratification and the U.S. and Britain in doubt their attitude on the Saar.

M. Pinay earlier told the Committee that Sir Winston Churchill had warned that "another nation" will occupy France's international seat if she falters. Some Senators interpreted this to mean Germany.

He warned the Committee that Europe has much more need of the U.S. than the U.S. does of Europe. He appeared before the Senate this morning, and before the Committee with Premier Edgar Faure this afternoon, in order to clear the way for quick passage of the Paris treaties.

Sir Winston, M. Pinay said, was contained in a note from Premier Mendes-France on January 12. A persistent disagreement between France and the U.S. would only hurt the nation, he added.

M. Pinay said ratification of the agreements could not be interpreted as giving up any idea of negotiating with the Russians. It was necessary for the western allies to stick together to give the strength and authority to the desirable negotiations.

The main thing was to link Germany to Western Europe and let her feel the value of a lasting agreement.

"The Soviet Union would win the Saar without a fight if the West should come apart. Without a German contribution, we should be reduced to defending ourselves on the Rhine," he said. (Reuters UP)

6 Killed in Algeria, 4 Wounded in Morocco

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (Reuters). — A band of outlaws today attacked a car near Batna, killing six men who tried to resist and stealing eight of the food-laden camels.

Three Moroccans were wounded by shots fired in Casablanca during the night. The rebels on the side as they stood on the track at the locomotive depot at Casablanca station, and two drivers were hit one in the chest and the other in the side, by shots fired from a small car.

Earlier today, the former head of the "Tribune" weekly organ of the Casablanca area, M. Boniface, was fired by gunmen who subsequently got away. They opened fire on M. Boniface's car with sub-machine-guns. The former official's bodyguards returned the fire with revolvers.

Another 20,000 S. African Natives To Be Moved

JOHANNESBURG, Thursday (UPI). — Twenty thousand Africans living in squatter shacks at Apartheid near Johannesburg will be moved to the new town of Daventry starting April 1. Authorities said today the natives would be moved about 2,000 at a time.

The Johannesburg City Council has decided to go ahead at once with its plan to provide homes for 4,000 natives each year for the next three years. Eventually 20,000 will be housed.

Wall Street Recovers

NEW YORK, Thursday (UPI). — The stock market — under pressure all week — appeared to have recovered its equilibrium today after the three-day pounding which saw about \$500 million in valuations wiped out in all-of under three months.

Leading issues improved about 5% during the day in sharp contrast to the drop ranging from \$1 to \$7, as aircraft and other defence issues bore the brunt of the price rollback.

Mr. Moses Attie, meanwhile,

MAC Censures Israel for Killing Of 5 Beduin

Jerusalem Post Staff

Israel was yesterday blamed by the Israel-Jordan Armistice Commission, meeting in Cairo, for the murder of five Jordan Beduin on the night of March 4.

According to the resolution adopted by the votes of Jordan and the U.N. Chairman, a group of armed Israeli troops intruded into Jordan (between eight and 10 kilometres) and attacked isolated Beduin tents of the Jahaleen and Azazneh tribes. From one of the tribes the attackers abducted a year-old Mussi, 18-year-old Mohammed Oudeh, and a 16-year-old Beduin, Awwad Mohammed Waleedi. The bodies of the remaining five captives were found the following day, thrown into the bottom of a well at Wadi al Ghazal.

The Israeli armed forces had been informed that the Beduin had been captured by the Jahaleen tribe, and had been held for a week.

In future, planning will begin in collective farms in cooperation with state farms and machine-tractor stations, taking into account local conditions.

The decree said the new system, replacing the present "all-round" system, would be stimulative.

China Said Cold To Outside Mediation

LONDON, Thursday. — Premier Chou En-lai of China has turned down all appeals so far for a negotiated Formosa settlement. Authoritative diplomatic sources said that mediation efforts in Peking were fruitless and that the Chinese leader has remained uncompromising on the aim "to liberate Formosa."

M. Chou reportedly firmly rejected third power "interference" and some reports had it that these third powers in China as well as Britain.

It is understood that the United Nations Observers have been informed by the Israeli authorities of the detention of four young men in connection with the case.

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TO
Frankfurt/M
One of 70 cities on the SAS route



Social & Personal

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi entertained to tea on Wednesday night participants in the founding convention of Poalei Zion 50 years ago. Among those present were Mrs. Lubavitcher, widow of Dov Borochov, the Poale Zion theoretician, and her family. The anniversary will be formally observed next Friday.

They yesterday received Lady Gwendolyn and Lady Diana De House, who were accompanied by Mr. David Karmi. The State Attorney, Mr. Colin Gluckman, yesterday introduced to the President Mr. U. Goren, Mr. E. Hadaya and Mr. L. Rabinovitz, the Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa District Attorneys.

The President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi invited to luncheon yesterday the Netherlands Minister and Mrs. G. Boissevain; the Brazilian Minister and Mrs. N. Takejima; and Mr. E. Dobkin, of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mrs. Dobkin.

Mr. Eliezer Berlitz, former Chairman of the Yishuv Leumi, who is now 80, was received with his family at Bett Hanassi on Wednesday.

The Minister of Health, Mr. J. Berlin, on Wednesday, visited the Assaf Harofeh Hospital Sarafand, which was recently damaged by fire.

A reception was held at the Jerusalem YMCA yesterday for Mr. Herbert Lansdale, General Secretary of the International Commission of the Red Cross, who is on a short visit, and Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Minard, General Programme Secretary of the Jerusalem YMCA on their return from a year's leave in the U.S. Among those present were the Jerusalem District Representative, Mr. S.B. Yeshaia, the Director of USOM, Dr. Lincoln Hale, members of the Consular Corps, and civic leaders.

Mrs. Luciana Jarach gave a reception at her home in Jerusalem last night in honour of Mr. Fernando Previtali and Miss Giocanda De Vito after the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's concert at the Edith Wolfson Hall yesterday night at a reception given by Dr. and Mrs. H. Ferari. Present were Mrs. Previtali; the Italian Minister, Benedetto Camponazzi, marches di Campostaro, Mr. and Mrs. Cottontaro; and Dr. and Mrs. Lincoln Hale.

DEPARTURES: Mr. S. Doron and Mr. M. Hirschfeld, of Tabeel, to North Africa; to France for the construction of their houses; Mr. Shimon Yishai, Chief Engineer of Israel Mining Industries, Ltd. for the U.S. on business; Mr. Henry Rose, key worker of the U.J.A. in New York, for the U.S. after a short visit by KLM; Mr. Daniel Bialik, General Books, for Germany; Mr. Meirav, Mr. Meirav, Mr. Eshai, the pianist for the U.S. on his way to a six-month concert tour in Japan and Europe; Miss Enya Salzman, the pianist, to London, for a series of concerts; Mr. Alex Stanton, leader of the Allied Jewish Appeal delegation from Philadelphia, and Mrs. Stanton for the U.S. after a three-week visit (by El Al).

Mr. George H. Shaw, executive of the Cities Service Oil Company, and Mrs. Shaw, of New York, who visited Israel last week, on a dependency cruise, toured the country under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal.

Dr. M. Sherman, President of the Israel Medical Association, has been awarded by the Tel Aviv Municipality the Saad Prize for public medicine.

The New York Final British Israel Delegation visiting here under the auspices of State of Israel Bonds, arrived in Jerusalem last night after a stopover in London and Edinburgh. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Jack Ross, the group leader, presented a citation to Tel Aviv's B'nai B'rith at a reception held by the Tel Aviv Lodge in the Jewish National Fund Building there.

The State Controller, Dr. S. Moss, will lecture (in Hebrew) on "The Development of State Control in Israel" on Sunday, March 13, at the Technion Institute of Technology, Haifa, Room 12, at 8:30 p.m., under the auspices of the Technion and the Israel Political Sciences Association.

Mr. Haim Ben Menachem, the Postmaster-General, will speak at "The Development of Postal Services" at the Haifa Maritime Club, at 1:15 p.m. today. (Table reservations by phone No. 3664).

An exhibition of drawings by the late John Rothko, showing reconstruction of ancient Jerusalem was opened at the YMCA yesterday.

An exhibition of paintings and murals by Maurice de Vlaminck, will be opened by the Mayor of Ribes de freser in the new art gallery at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

BIRTH — To Yvonne (nee Favier) and Reuben Narinsky in London, on March 6— a son, both well.

BIRTH and DEATH — MILA GRODZINSKI — To Dorah, wife of Szev Grodzinski — a son, brother to Ron and Shirley. With Mila will take place on Wednesday, March 16, at 4 p.m. at the Assuta Hospital, Tel Aviv.

MEMORIAL SERVICE — A memorial service for the late Jacob Sonnenfeld, of the Mount Carmel Cemetery, will be held on Sunday, March 13, at 10:30 a.m. at the Mount Carmel Cemetery, Tel Aviv.

Mrs. Malvina Nechman-Schwartz, 86, deceased from Paris. (Advt.)

'Israeli Not Afraid To Tackle Impossible'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"Israel is a country that is not afraid to tackle the impossible, and what is more, is actually achieving it," Lord Hore-Belisha, a former member of the British cabinet who is on a short visit of the country, as the guest of the Government, said in an exclusive interview yesterday with The Jerusalem Post at the King David Hotel, where he is staying.

Lord Hore-Belisha said he was convinced of the vital importance of Israel in the Middle East. He was exhilarated and inspired by the tremendous effort Israel was making to accomplish his historic mission.

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Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

Exhibitions

Department of Antiquities special exhibition: Excavations of a Constantine Temple of the 4th century (XVIIth XVIIIth centuries B.C.E.), Tel Aviv. Shlomo Hanelech. Open 9-1. Also tomorrow 10-1.

"Conquest of the Desert" by the British Museum: The British pavilion of the International Exhibition of Antiquities of the 4th century B.C.E. Tel Aviv. Tel Aviv. Open 9-1. Also tomorrow 10-1.

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Jerusalem's Municipal Ills Can Be Cured

Corridor Must Be Developed to Ensure Capital's Expansion and Security

I AM not a physician, but after observing our city from close vantage points for the past 25 years and after studying its complex problems, I think I am capable of diagnosing its ills and prescribing remedies.

The diseases are many and serious.

Until 1948, Jerusalem was the geographical centre of this country, and its security position was also most satisfactory. Not so since the partition of Palestine, and of Jerusalem itself. The city finds itself right on the border, and can do as little in the city as in the Corridor. No place in the city is secure from sudden enemy attack. This is clearly not a pleasant situation for a capital, or for that matter, for its development prospects.

In addition, the question of internationalization has hovered over the city like the sword of Damocles. It is true that this is quite unacceptable for Jerusalem is our spiritual capital and can not be cut off from Israel, just as a soul cannot be separated from its body. But whenever the need arises, there is always someone to unsheathe the U.N. Assembly decision and wave it before us and the whole world to remind us of its existence.

The internationalization of Jerusalem is also entirely different from that of our other two large cities. We are accustomed to hear that Jerusalem is the city of the past, Tel Aviv the city of the present, and Haifa the city of the future. Jerusalemites do not agree, neither do Tel Avivites and Haifaites.

But it cannot be denied that there is a difference between Jerusalem and its two sisters.

A large proportion of the capital's citizens are considered part of the "old Yishuv" with which the Jews have been associated and identified. It has been labor, trade, and industry. Its income is largely derived from Civil Servants. Its distance from the sea and the consequent transport costs and difficulties, its mountainous terrain, the shortage of land, the high cost of water and electricity have all slowed down its pace.

But we must not accept the idea that Jerusalem is dead. It will always make their living as clerks or teachers, as scientists or philosophers: the city needs fresh blood.

The capital also lacks a large agricultural hinterland which would supply its food and ensure its security. It is true that new settlements have been set up in the Corridor, but they are not enough.

End of the Line

Tourism, which was once an important source of revenue, has declined since Jerusalem was separated from the Old City and its holy places. The tourists who visit it nowadays generally do not stay overnight, running away after a few hours because they do not find the place of accommodation to which they are accustomed. Another factor is the close family life of the city, which restricts its cafe and restaurant life.

It does not matter in this context what are the reasons for this. The fact remains that the city continues poor and backward, and that its old situation will prevail if all faiths would make the capital their headquarters for trips throughout the country, has been reversed.

Under the Mandate, the authorities did all they could to interfere with the growth and improvement of Jerusalem, which was intended to remain a museum of antiquities and nothing else. Every suggestion was used to prevent the growth of the city's population or the extension of its borders.

The question of the management of Jerusalem is a chapter in itself. For understandable reasons I will not go into details, merely noting the failure of the residents to elect an efficient management for their city's affairs.

COMING to the remedies for the disease, I should like to relate an incident which occurred in 1948, when Mr. Yitzhak Grunbaum was Minister of Interior and I was Mayor of Jerusalem. The Minister asked me what should be the city's boundary in the west (under the circumstances, the only direction open for development). I replied: Bab el Wad (Sha'ar HaGai), which is nearly 20 kilometres west of Jerusalem. Mr. Grunbaum re-

plied that he had not thought of such an imperialist.

Not imperialist ambitions but cold reality had led me to my conclusion. The entire mountain area through Sha'ar HaGai is the only area in the plan for Jerusalem's future. There is no town planning today without planning the surrounding countryside, which covers the city. Just as the city serves the district, Jerusalem and its surroundings are linked as inextricably as the rear and front lines in a war zone. The village should come to the city to sell their produce, to have their tools repaired, and to buy manufactured goods.

It was once the prevailing opinion that the first step in urban planning was the rearrangement of slums and their replacement by modern buildings. Of late, a new concept has been added — urban re-development, which involves the planning and development of entire districts, and even cities.

Urgent Needs

Municipal planners have come to recognize that the old central districts in cities no longer serve such requirements of modern development as transport and street traffic. All sorts of buildings are thrown together, there are not enough trees and parks, and there is not enough room for public buildings.

It is held that more attention should be paid to the urban centre, which will make the city beautiful, provide a livelihood for its residents, and serve the city's needs.

The construction of an urban urban bus station is being put off despite its vital importance.

The first task is to do away with the old districts in the inner city, and to under-

stand the conditions, and the buildings of clean, pleasant suburbs for them to the needs of the city. The main task of the city administration is to take the pressure from the heart of the city so that new blood can be infused. They should not be forgotten when the needs of the city are discussed. Tourism can become one of the most important sources of income for the city's residents. We have modern hotels and we must try to attract Jewish and non-Jewish tourists; to achieve this, we must devote some attention both to historical sites and to modern architectural sites.

No capital can be built by its residents alone. I am certain that no capital in the world was built without a special effort and substantial assistance from the outside.

On the other hand, the Government must pay particular attention to Jerusalem and might find it worthwhile to set up a special body of particularly well-qualified personalities with special powers and an adequate budget.

I am not unaware of the urgent need to attract to the city large numbers of workers and men of energy, vision and courage. Such productive and creative individuals could transfuse new blood into the veins of the present population.

Selecting a Mayor

THE system of proportional elections is not suited at all to municipal government. There is no bond between the voter and the representative; personal will have no influence in local affairs, and are not accounted for when they are elected, while prominent personalities in whom the public has confidence are not. Nor does proportional representation give an opportunity for re-elections in the event of the recall or resignation of a councillor.

What is needed for every municipal administration is first and foremost a mayor with a good reputation, known and respected by all city residents, a man of vision, energy and courage, elected on a special ballot by the direct vote of all the inhabitants at the same time as the other members of the council. Only a candidate who received a majority of the votes of the entire number of voters, and the largest number of votes, can have the confidence of the illicit market in 1954.

Egypt has the dubious honour of capturing the first place in illegal trafficking of narcotics in 1954, according to the report. The second place is in morphine and opium is held by Siam, and the second place in heroin and marijuanna (for practical purposes, marijuanna and hashish are the same thing), by the Lebanon.

Summing up the smugglers' methods, the report said that smuggling by air had proved to be very efficient. On the other

hand, the development of new plastic watertight containers now allows the immersion of narcotics shipment in water or fuel tanks aboard a ship, making detection difficult. Effective smuggling methods are also the result of lucky chance or of previous information, based on police undercover work or denunciation.

It is clear that the traffickers will not abandon this profitable market," the report stated, "and the Board hopes that the government involved will not slacken their vigilance. There has been an increase in the illicit trade in marijuanna and related drugs in Africa and the Near East, and Egypt is one of the countries of attraction and transit for this particular traffic. The marijuanna habit has recently been introduced in Western Europe and the governments concerned will undoubtedly have to make special efforts if this insidious form of drug addiction is to be prevented."

Summing up the smugglers' methods, the report said that smuggling by air had proved to be very efficient. On the other

This is the first of a series of articles on Jerusalem's municipal problems.

should be divided into a number of districts equal to the number of councillors, and each councillor should be assigned to one district, whose problems he would be required to study, to concern himself with. He could be advised by persons from his district, who would keep him in touch with him and help him in the performances of his duties. In this way, a link would be forged between the council and the district, and a community atmosphere would be created, responding to the benefit of the entire city.

I am sure that there are a number of problems on which I have not touched: it is impossible to include them all. But I am confident that Jerusalem will be in former glory and that it will again fulfil its great historic mission.

Vision and action are needed. With vision, it is impossible to build and develop a city, particularly the capital of Israel.

But whatever system is adopted, after the elections in

advice.

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Round the Exhibitions

France's Greatest at Bezalel

I AM always afraid to over-praise, still, after serious consideration I have to state that the Ayala and Sam Zacks Collection, to be opened tomorrow at the Nevelet Museum, is the most important single foreign art ever shown in this country. Very nearly all the Grand Old Men of contemporary French Art are represented in this collection. And they are represented not only by their signatures but by important and well-known works. In this whole, this collection of post-impressionist art can well be compared to the collection of Impressionists the Doctor of Arles gave to the French nation. To discuss the works exhibited would mean writing a paper about French Art in the century. Ayala, Zacks, the collector, has herself given a most instructive introduction to the catalogue.

Thus I shall limit myself to humble praise of the pictures themselves, and on first visit to this exhibition, the first of many, I hope, Modigliani's simple and deeply moving "Portrait of Mrs. Hastings" one of the greatest portraits by the Botticelli of our day. Chagall's "Vitebsk" which is very fine. A soft smooth picture and, I believe, the most sincere and most beautiful realization of a theme he painted so often afterwards.

Love Dufy

All the Dufys, the "Music" pictures of which the "Yellow Violin" is not only the largest, but to my mind, the津津樂道, the "Variation on the Theme 'Tin' the enchantingly primitive "Village Square," the "Caves Regatta," seen from the pavilion after the sixth glass of champagne, the early "Le P'tit de Vin," the most perfectly balanced work of his Cubist period. And Soutine's picture of the same landscape, the magnificent violence of which stands between Van Gogh and expressionism.

(Picture on page 8)

Variety in New Recordings

Coastal Lambert: Concerts for Flautists and Wind Players. No. 10. Nahan Plessier, piano. Theodore Bensfield, conductor. £1.50. *Music*. Flute Music played by Nahan Plessier. (M.G.M. LP 35 15. Microgroove). Those who know Lambert's famous "Cantata" will want this Concerto, which contains as well quite a deal of negro spirit along its syncopated patterns.

"Fragments Psychologiques," "Le Poisson D'Or," and "Three Funeral Marches" by the English Barrie (the greatest compilation of recordings I have ever heard) are only one example of the intimate atmosphere created by the pianist.

Virgil Thomson: "Rebel Master" for Soprano and String Quartet. Jeanne Touzet, soprano; "Capital" (for Four Men's Voices) in three parts. Accompanied by the composer.

Les Harrison: Suite for "Cello and Piano" (No. 1, London and No. 2, first studio Quartet, played by the New Music S.Q. (Columbia "Modern American Music Series" ML4401, LP 35 15. Microgroove).

The common denominator of this set might be called "consonant modernism." The first Thomson recalls the static

Radio Review

Urgent: Broadcasting Reforms

THE Knesset this month debated Kof Tisrael. To be more precise, Kof Yisrael was one of the subjects thrown into the omnibus debate on all branches of the Prime Minister's Office, the Information Services and the Foreign Ministry. It was a pity that so much was lumped together, especially as the emphasis inevitably turned towards foreign affairs to the neglect of the other areas.

This was the one opportunity for a thorough airing of problems connected with Kof Yisrael. There is no proper expression of public opinion on the subject. The few listeners' meetings arranged recently have come on the initiative of workers' councils. The organization of such meetings would be a worthy activity of the Government Information Services. Letters to Kof Yisrael are dealt with unscientifically. There is no public opinion poll. The Public Advisory Council which meets twice a year is a lumbering white elephant performing no useful function: its members for the

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME 6.30, 8.30, 10.30, 12.30 M. NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (monday, 8.30 a.m.); 1.30, 4.00, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 a.m. English: 8.30 a.m. (monday, 11.30 a.m.); 1.30, 4.00, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 a.m. (monday, 12.30 a.m.).

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Program (Mosaic); 6.30, 8.30, 10.30, 12.30 M. NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (monday, 8.30 a.m.); 1.30, 4.00, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 a.m. English: 8.30 a.m. (monday, 11.30 a.m.); 1.30, 4.00, 6.30, 8.30, 11.30 a.m. (monday, 12.30 a.m.).

POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

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Children with Problems

By ANITA ENGLE

As with the adult immigrant, the adjustment of the child after he has arrived in Israel is a major problem that weighs heavily on Youth Aliya, and on the conscience of the thinking population.

A proportion of the newcomers arriving here are physically unable to fit into a regular routine of any sort. Are they to remain as a disturbing element, or are there ways of adjusting and fitting them to the demands of a pioneering community?

The situation does not present the same gloomy picture to the unthinking, however, as it does to the uninitiated. Youth Aliya refuses to regard them as "problem children", but only as "children who have more problems than they can cope with".

"Children in a new situation develop traits that may seem abnormal," says Prof. Hyman Grossbard, an associate of the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, who is spending a year in Israel as Youth Aliya consultant.

"We should not become too discouraged by behaviour that may seem abnormal. Actually this behaviour is only a reaction. It is a natural reaction, covering up lots of good health and strength. If in this difficult period the children are given the right sort of help and understanding, the irable will disappear like water off a duck's back."

A recent exhibition sponsored by the Haifa Branch of the Hadassah Overseas Club for educationalists and social workers underlines Prof. Grossbard's statements.

On view were 200 pieces of woodwork from Ramat Hadassah. Youth Aliya's reception centre, which takes in an average of children from one in every 25 countries every month. The work was all done by children who were in some way unable to pass on within the allotted month to a regular group training in agricultural centre.

Responsibility for the exhibition was Rosemarie Elzer, who is in charge of carpentry and wood-work at Ramat Hadassah. About a year and a half ago, he offered to take a dozen of these children to work with him in the carpentry shop. It was intended mainly to find the children occupation during their wait at the reception centre.

The sense of inferiority and insecurity, from which spring most of the children's difficulties, gave way to the beginning of self-confidence with the first stamp-legged little hands. The workers try the things produced with their own hands. As a result the children became easier in all their relationships, and the carpentry workshop now plays an important part in the readjustment of newly-arrived youngsters.

Each child gets the type of work that will suit him. None are given work which requires great precision, mathematical knowledge, or practice, with the likelihood of frustrating failure and increased feelings of inferiority. Most of the children could read, but in two to three months they had learned to read the average time the 12 to 15-year-olds spent on the course, they make rapid progress. More than 150 children have passed through Reuven's workshop, and he has not found one who is not in some way gifted with his hands.

A spirited black horse was the handiwork of retarded Yosef, an

11-year-old from Cambodiana. Yosef was difficult, for he had no patience, and he could not concentrate for long at a time, according to Reuven, but he could buy as a bee in the workshop. He regards it as his natural and right habitat, and if he were not put out when it is time to his niche, he would probably spend his nights there as well. Very oddly normally, he always puts his shirt into his trousers and fastens down his hair before he comes into the carpentry shop.

Yosef accepted Reuven's suggestion that he repay the 200 pruta to the Management. He paid up 250 pruta on the spot, and promised to repay the remaining 50 pruta when the one he had loaned out was returned. This happened just in time for him to leave Ramat Hadassah with a clean reputation.

In coming to their classes, which are voluntary, the children learn regularly something that was lacking in their lives before. They learn how to associate with other children, without shyness and quarrelling. They learn the use of tools, and the possibilities of materials. (A highly decorative display of long-handled spoons and forks was made from pieces of broken chairs.) The strong but latitudinistic atmosphere of the place has given a chance to develop. In fact, the workshop and everything pertaining to it unite in putting the children on the road to normality.

Work in the carpentry gives Reuven opportunity for observing the children, and for helping them over difficulties in a way which is impossible under other circumstances.

A blanket had disappeared at Ramat Hadassah. It was thought that Yosef was somehow mixed up in the business, and Reuven was asked to find out what had

Letter to An Immigrant

DEAR Margery,

I was delighted to get your letter saying that you and Sam have made up your minds to come at last. I did my best to answer all your questions in order. Here goes with the first one.

What to bring. As an immigrant you can bring all your household goods without duty except the refrigerator. It is not one. On the other hand, it may be up to 100 per cent of the purchase price, but this may be paid in Sterling at the Israel Embassy in London where they have a special department to deal with it. All other electrical equipment for a normal household you can bring in free, although there is a limit. You must, however, bring a portable cooker. Sounds primitive but it will be worth it for the pleasure you'll get out of it, and who knows, maybe Aliza will turn out to be musical.

As for the rest of the furniture. You must bear in mind that you'll probably be living in a two- or two-and-a-half room apartment. (It'll go into that later.) The rooms are generally 8' by 10'. On an average, so you won't be able to get all the storage you need. You'll have to bring a bed settee for one room, with one or two beds, chairs and a divan for Aliza when she grows out of the cot. It may seem a lot of beds for two-and-a-half people, but you'll find that people are very大方 with their beds. You can shrink from inviting people with babies, and of course you'll want to return their hospitality. Yes

ever in two rooms. You'll be surprised how everyone fits in.

Bring an expanding table, chairs that can be stacked and some folding chairs and all your kitchen equipment. And one or two card tables that can be folded up and put out of the way. You've got to remember that your spouse will suddenly be surrounded by people from all quarters, so it's better to bring wood and have cupboards built in than to clutter your limited space with wardrobes and dressing tables. Bring net or nylon for curtains and plastic table covers and all your bedding. It gets cold in the winter. Many people here write big contracts which are taken up in the summer, but most manage with one or two rugs. You can get an attachment for your gas cooker, converting it to the use of portable gas which is available here, but not price. You must bring a portable one, a barbecue cooker. Sounds primitive but you'll be glad you have it when there is an electricity cut just when the gas runs out.

Clothes? Bring all you've got, your summer dresses and coats and shoes for you and Sam. Hobnail boots, light and short are worn here by both sexes, but don't leave your raincoat and gum boots. Believe me when it rains here it rains! Not that namby-pamby little drizzle that you are used to, but a downpour that will knock you off your feet. Your fur coat? You'll find it quite useful. Don't bring too much for Aliza. Children's things are comparatively cheap and good and she'll want to be the same as the other kids. The car is a different and long story which I will go into later. In the next letter will deal with housing.

Regards to both.

Hadasah Bat Holon.

Breakfast Can Be a Wonderful Meal!

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

The other day a friend of mine entertained some of her Diplomatic Corps friends and a few of her plebian pals to Breakfast in the Kitchen. We had deviled eggs, sardines, sausages, toast and honey, and such other good things. It was the morning, cheerful, tastiest repast I have enjoyed in a long while. There's something about the setting of a bright kitchen with the sound of the steaming kettle whistling in your ears, gay crockery, checkered cloth and a table centre of wild flowers, that makes one feel at home. In this way, to experience the added entertainment of a good meal, a breakfast has become quite a star institution in U.S.A. where Bond workers and U.I.A. devotees meet for Sunday morning lax-and-cream-cheese-and-beigel coffee. Hearts are light, appetites hearty, and pocket loosened on such occasions.

Readers' Letters

BEGIN THE DAY RIGHT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir. — May I say that I enjoyed Mrs. Bar-David's "fish stories" enormously? Also your well-aimed attack at the "Western" immigrants. — (Never mind Max Gutman. I used to eat in that place rather often, because it wasn't so expensive as most until I had to give up on for sheer, howling boredom!)

The real point of that article is that after two such highly original pieces, perhaps Mrs. Bar-David would do one about Israeli breakfast? These utterly ghastly meals have depressed me for many years, and now I am down here, which is something of a stamping ground for tourists. I find our hotel and restaurant breakfast figures vary largely in their composition — and always in a tone of rage, revulsion, or real anguish!

It crossed my mind that perhaps the "salad-cum-lebanche-white cheese" complex is so deeply embedded in the consciousness of those responsible that it has just blotted out the memory of any other eat-all. Taking for granted that bacon and eggs, sausages and eggs and fried potato sausages are definitely "good" there is still quite a number of dishes that the Anglo-Saxon palate, anyway, greets with approval, before starting a heavy morning's work or touring.

May I suggest (or rather, could you suggest?) for a start, that the natural base for a fried egg-and-toast — not a stone-pink plate? That American classic "hot biscuits" is a matter of minutes! — That the difficulty of obtaining orange



A is the first woman lecturer of classical literature at the University of Cairo, Princess Hussein of Jordan. She announced last week was one of the most successful teachers the University ever had.

Driving to school in her own car, dressed in the latest of Paris fashions, Princess Dina had a smile on her face as she gazed at the students who had flocked to her lectures. The College Board reported that at the yearly exams her students reached an unusually high level of success.

Princess Dina's formal schooling ended with a B.A. degree

(with distinction) from Cambridge. Her early education was at the Yenia French Primary School in Alexandria, where she was born. Later she went to the Sakakir Elementary School.

The Princess, or Emirah as she is called in Egypt, is the daughter of Emir Abdul Hamid, a son of Emir Rafik, Governor of Herjaz and Reckem, who was assassinated in 1916. Her grandfather was assassinated at Jeddah in 1910. Dina's father, a wealthy Emir, emigrated to Egypt in 1910 and has large estates in Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Jordan.

Portrait of a Hotelier

EDMUND Ehrlich, 37, is the youngest manager of the "oldest" hotel in the country. He is introducing a number of new features into the 240-year-old Maimon Hotel in Jerusalem. The bar has been moved from a secondary to a central location, and an attractive colour scheme has highlighted the shift. Dancing is now a nightly feature. The hotel's quietening pace is catching attention.

Ehrlich, who is officially "sub-manager", and together with the Hotel's chief accountant, M. Jacques Saban (who doubles as secretary to the Palestine Hotels Ltd.), now supervises the "R.D." (Restaurant Department), which links modern history and European Asian geography.

Sent to Italy by his Viennese father to study at a Jewish boarding school, Ehrlich was 11 when he closed down. He wandered from place to place in Italy on his own, buying his own clothes, choosing his own hotel, travelling by himself. He saw keeping hotels as a fascinating way of life then, and once in his blood, it never left him.

At the renowned Kallia Hotel, winter home to Middle East politicians, Ehrlich was a member of the Dead Sea. Ehrlich began his career — selling papers. He rose — from piccolo waiter (bus boy) to full waiter, by the time he was 18.

He worked during three winters at Kallia, alternating summers at Jerusalem's Eden. After a short stint at the Lydda Airport hotel, he left for Europe in 1945. There, he studied at the best hotel school in Europe.

Ehrlich arrived here in 1943, from Bombay, and was a Youth worker at Magdali for about six months. Agreements did not appeal to Ehrlich, who left and studied at a local boarding school. Fancying diplomacy, he entered the Russian Department, but finding the going difficult, he left. He saw keeping hotels as a fascinating way of life then, and once in his blood, it never left him.

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WERE the consequences for Jerusalem not so serious, there would be something essentially comic in the sight of the Mayor

FOR A BETTER of the capital JERUSALEM Ital of a State accompanied by his Town Clerk, solemnly proceeding to the Town Hall on Purim, and sitting down to type out invitations to a meeting in vain attempt to avoid a vote of censure.

This manoeuvre was proceeded by a nationwide intrigue by the Mayor's party colleagues who sought to exercise undue pressure on General Zionists in other municipalities, who depend upon the support of the religious parties, with the object of forcing them to continue in the Municipal coalition in Jerusalem and so maintain the Mayor in office. The citizens of the capital stumbling over an unpaved road or groping in an unlit street may well ponder the connection between this state of affairs in his city and the political manoeuvres going on in Tel Aviv to muster enough votes to pass the: city's budget.

Unfortunately for Jerusalem, the incidents recorded this week are not sundered from the general pattern of mismanagement which has sullied the life of the city for far too long. In place of government there has been intrigue; in place of administration, politics; in place of economies, party patronage has served to perpetuate too many drones in office.

In a series of articles on Jerusalem which begins in The Jerusalem Post today, an attempt will be made to publicize the various ills to which this city has fallen a prey. The object is constructive. The public must know and act. If the Mayor and his coalition deserve a great deal of the opprobrium for the mismanagement to which the city has been subjected, they are not entirely to blame. Some share of responsibility must be borne by the citizens of Jerusalem, who have been far too silent in the face of a steady neglect of the civic interests.

In some cases the reason is policy. There is a section which sincerely feels, for example, that no matter how poor an administration the capital has, its sacred character requires that it be governed by a coalition dominated by religious parties, since the preservation of the traditional, spiritual character of the city is paramount. There are others, who do not feel so strongly, that it is also harmful to the good name of the faith for the centre of Judaism to be a manifest example of inefficient government. What is needed, they insist, is that the holy city serve as a demonstration that an orthodox-controlled corporation can be both true to religious principle and practice and at the same time productive and progressive. Between these two views there is a mass of citizens who do not seem to care very much; perhaps because they do not know, perhaps because their moral indignation has not been sufficiently aroused for them to press for an effective administration free of all sectional ties.

In its special articles this newspaper will endeavour with malice towards none, but also without reservation or favour, to lay bare the true situation of Jerusalem today. In knowledge alone is the need of purpose and fruitful action.

It will appear, when the tale is told, that apart from the municipal authorities and the citizens of Jerusalem, the nation as a whole must share responsibility for the condition of the capital. In this indictment the Government too cannot escape responsibility. The obvious things which could have been done, have not been done to make life in the capital attractive. Citizens are penalized by higher water rates to take one example. Many more are referred to generally by Mr. Daniel Auster, himself an ex-Mayor of Jerusalem. The details will follow in subsequent accounts together with suggestions for improvement. But the struggle for a better Jerusalem is really the business of the whole nation and it is hoped that citizens will join in an effort to obtain the passing into law of such measures as will ensure that the capital of Israel prove a pleasant city for the masses.

Faure's Date with Destiny

By MAURICE GARR

A much-handled phrase these days is rendezvous d'Avril—April rendezvous. It could easily be the title of a love story, but it is far from the political catchword of the new French Government. When Prime Minister Edgar Faure took office, he assumed two April commitments—on the home front, wage increases for government employees of workers; and in the international sphere, ratification of the Paris agreements on German rearmament, for the greater happiness of the State Department and the Foreign Office.

Mr. D'Orsay, however, has now announced another April rendezvous: directly after ratification here of the Paris agreements, the "Big Three" Western Foreign Ministers, Dulles, Eden and Pinay, are to meet in Germany to bring Federal Germany into the Western defense system, and at the same time consideration is to be given to the feasibility of negotiations with Russia on German reunification and on peace with Austria. This prospect of peace talks is held out to encourage the French Senate to assent, at a hasty meeting, to the ratification. It is rather like throwing a stick into the water, in the hope that the water-shy dog will go after it.

Although French parliamentry conduct is as unpredictable as Hitler's, it does seem that the Senate will refuse to take the plunge at the present stage for two sound reasons. First, on the eve of elections, no Senator particularly wants to go on record as a responsible leader. General Duchet, "I have not raised my voice in a synagogue," said Ulver, "since my bar-mitzvah. This for me, then, is a solemn occasion, and I feel I should not withhold the truth and sorry to have to do this, but I have the duty to issue a warning against rearmament, socialism and anti-Semitism. The old hatreds are reappearing here, there and everywhere. We shall have to fight hard with the weapons of justice and truth, if not and only if the Germans spared further Auschwitzes. Ulver, at all times a prudent man, spoke slowly, carefully, alluding no doubt to the vicious Jew-baiting that has gone on recently in parts high and low. The primitive spirit of the night, said Maurice Berlow, director of the French national daily "Aurore,"

and we tolerated it only with hostility and trembling. In the hands of a Right-Wing government, the agreement opens up the way to the risk of being misunderstood, even of being isolated for some time, than to help reunite Germany, of the cost of all sorts of political difficulties. The solution (of France) is a probability less to be found now than it was six months ago, for the American public is less and less sympathetic with Atlantic than with European problems."

So, according to Professor Lvovitch, the Paris agreements were incomparable in the mind of Mendes-France—with "parallel" negotiations with Russia. Ideally, such negotiations could lead to a settlement of the cold war.

With reuniification and neutralization of Germany; at worst, they would demonstrate beyond all doubt that there is no alternative to a divided and a rearmed Germany at the strategic heart of the cold war.

WHILE still on the subject of French rearmament, I should like to relate an unusual experience I had the other evening. The scene was the crowded synagogue at Belleville, a Paris working-class district. A mobile meeting was being held there, presided over by 54-year-old Herr Ulver, late Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Mendes-France Government, and attended, among others, by the responsible for German rearmament, a thing loathsome to most Frenchmen. Secondly, the sharp conflict which has suddenly broken out between France and Germany over the future of the Saar, must be settled one way or the other, and there is no further progress on the path of Franco-German collaboration.

Far more than mere prestige is involved in the Saar quarrel. France wants to be sure that, sooner or later, the Saar is returned to Germany. It is signed, the Saar shall remain a distinct political entity permanently tied to the French economy. Germany claims the Saar for itself as an integral part of the Federal future of United Europe. France stands no chance of survival as a Great Power if she disposes of Saar coal to go with Lorraine steel, but if the Saar reverts to Germany, then absolute German hegemony comes as a certainty. Aware of this truth, the United States and Britain have on several occasions publicly given the assurance that they will back up French demands at the forthcoming peace conference. Lately, however, Chancellor Adenauer has withdrawn the American pledge to France was no longer valid. Whereupon the Quai d'Orsay issued a communiqué asserting that the Anglo-American promise still holds good. To which the Germans retorted with a blunt reminder that they had been told by the State Department and the Foreign Office that the Anglo-American promise to France was now deemed to be "obsolete."

It is all very serious indeed. It does not sound rather like a dispute between two children over a toy. "Mum and Dad promised to give it to me!" "Mum and Dad have taken their promise back so there!" "No they haven't." "Yes they have!" Now it is up to the Americans, the Americans and England, to settle the issue by speaking out in favour of one or the other child. At the time of writing, the Americans and the British have remained discreetly silent. There is no clear preference goes to Frits rather than to Marianne. But in politics, anyway, feelings do not count. Dulles and Eden are in a dilemma. If they support France, Adenauer's position will be strengthened. If they endorse Adenauer, the French Senate may well postpone ratification of the Paris agreements, at any rate until next autumn. What with imminent elections and parliamentary recessions such a deferment could be arranged easily, especially if the preference goes to Frits rather than to Marianne. 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